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SLAVERY.

From the Louisville Daily Focus.

To the Legislature of Kentucky.

Thirty-five years ago, Malthus's Essay on population drew the attention of a citizen of Virginia, to the same subject, considered in a comparative increase of the two colors that divide our southern states. He kept to himself the result of his reflections, for it is one of the consequences of slavery to abridge freedom of speech in the master, as well as in the slave; the odium of his fellow-citizens being as much an object of terror to the former, as the cow-skin to the latter. In the year 1821 the same person, then removed to this state, ventured to write his thoughts upon this subject; but, on offering them to Mr. Hunt, the Editor of the Western Monitor, that gentleman rejected them, not because he differed from the author, but because the general sentiment forbade the avowal of his own. Religion alone, emboldened Messrs. Breckinridge and Harrison, in 1824, to insert them in the Western Luminary.

In them the author pointed out the tremendous power growing apace beyond our growth, and increasing, with fearful rapidity beyond our strength. He called the attention of his countrymen to an evil as much more deadly than the national debt of Britain, as destruction is worse than poverty. He stated the inefficency of the means then employing to remove our negroes to Guinea. He demonstrated by the examples of Scotland, Ireland, and Spain, the absurdity of hoping for relief from partial emigration. He called your attention to the alarming fact that the wealthy were compelled for want of land, to buy out their poor neighbors, and to replace them with their negroes. By the example of ancient Italy he shewed that a people of free men might, in a moderate space of time, be turned out of their native seats by the slaves of those who could afford to buy, or raise such a wretched population. The degradation of the poor, especially of the weaker sex, did not escape his notice. The diminution of the great he proved, by calling to your notice the fact, that the barons of England have disappeared before those, who sprung from the villeins, that is, the commoners. Of 56 Peerages created by Charles the first, all but six are extinct. In Virginia the upper class daily fall off, and of this the author repeats now some instances of which he was an eye-witness. On the very next plantation lived four sons and two daughters. The young men died by the bottle, one sickly child continued the name. One daughter married, and left precisely the number of which the family originally consisted. Another instance—Three sons, two daughters, one of the latter married, late in life. A third—Two sons, five daughters; two of the latter married; the rest dead, or advanced in years. A fourth—Six sons and daughters, all unmarried. The reader who has resided long in a slave state, is desired to task his memory on this subject; and to confirm with certainty the author's theory from his own knowledge. Where the property of the servants is lodged in the master, they form his riches, and he encourages their increase, as carefully as that of his cattle. Mean time the upper class feel the moral restraint increasing, in due proportion as it lessens in their subordinates.—The dread of the luxury of a wife, and the expense of children, debars them from raising a family, while the lower class, debased to a level with the vilest animals, propagate as fearlessly, being equally certain that their master will mortage his last acre, rather than let them starve. The proprietors and their children, feeble in body and mind, begin to view their subjects with dread, while those subjects, sturdy, active and sun-burnt, view with contempt their superiors bred in the shade, unwieldly, and short-breathed; and, conscious that their own cowardice is alone the safety of the rich, wait but for a favorable opportunity to prove the fact.

Thirty or forty years may blacken Kentucky as deeply as Virginia; and of course she will be as helpless. We must not estimate our strength by counting the inhabitants of the free along with the whites in the slave states. Compare, rather, the number of the slaves with that of their masters. So long as these last are strong enough to prevent a general massacre they are safe; and no longer. But their slaves must increase, no moral check acting on them, and their masters' whole wealth being applied to their support. The diseases of the negro are few, poverty precluding intemperance; and though, from hard labor, he may decline earlier than the white, yet he has, long before, produced as numerous avengers, as if he had attained decriped old age. The author when he removed to Kentucky was advised to take out some breeding wenches with him. Can we, after this, wonder at the increase of negroes? The increase of these people is the wish of our Interest enemies in Europe, and the hope, that they may one day prove a thorn in our sides, is their only comfort when they contemplate our rapid increase. The example of Athens ruined by the desertion of her slaves, of Sparta destroyed by them, and of Rome at last, governed by them, in the persons of the Emperors' freed-men, may one day be applied to us. Finally, the author closed his essay by exhorting his countrymen to avoid the vengeance impending over them, by dismissing these people, at whatever expense; a measure which, however indispensable to your safety, appeared then so unlikely to be taken, that even the adviser expressed his despair of its being attempted.

He has long since had the satisfaction of finding himself not alone in his opinions, which are now avowed by the whole states. Maryland has verified, from the census taken in her counties, the theory of the increase, or decrease, of the negroes, or of the whites, according to the increase, or decrease of the opposite color; the white population decreasing in proportion to the increase of the black, and the black to that of the white. Sensible of this, and aware that the American Colonization Society cannot assist the state to sufficient purpose, they are instituting societies in every county. The evil, say they, of an increasing black population is pressing upon us, and the longer we delay to adopt measures to check it, the greater does the task become. It is therefore time for the people of Maryland to act. The resources of the state are now amply sufficient for the removal of the whole of her free colored population, as well as of all those slaves who may be manumitted with a view to colonization, quite as rapidly as it will be practicable to transport them to, and settle them in Africa. It may cheer us to consider that every black emigrant leaves his place to be filled by a white laborer, while himself becomes at once the free citizen of a growing and flourishing nation in the land of his forefathers.

In Missouri the proper authorities are taking measures to exclude from the state all free men of color, who cannot give security for their good conduct. They say—This dangerous population has increased considerably within a few years past, and the slave states cannot too soon adopt efficient measures to get rid of it. Emigrations to Liberia ought to be provided for, and the legislatures should pass laws preventing emancipation, where adequate provision is not made to send away the liberated slaves. The late savage murders in Virginia shew the necessity of adopting a new policy, and we may expect that a subject of such deep interest will not fail to engage the attention of the Legislature.

Louisiana, a state whence we should least of all have expected it, is now joining heartily in the good cause. Her growing free population has already become a pest, and she sees no way to remove them except by dismissing them to Liberia, the neighboring States rationally refusing to receive them. The late murders in Virginia, the commotions in North-Carolina, the recent alarm on the Eastern Shore, all call upon the Southern States to take such measures with these people as shall free their descendants from incessant anxiety, and secure, at the same time, the free negroes from a danger, of which they are so apprehensive, that the earnest desire of those near Southampton is, to remove instantly to Liberia, and thus to avoid that general massacre which will probably follow the next disturbance.

Among us the free negroes are multiplying rapidly; both conscience and religion, as well as propagation, increase them, and, unless instant and decisive steps are taken to prevent their increase, you will soon have 50,000 determined and vengeful enemies in the heart of your country, protected there by the constitution, forsooth, by which it seems we are forbidden to expel the free negroes, or to prevent further importations of this deadly pest in the persons of slaves. Yet if the men of tender conscience dare not consider the safety of the people as the supreme law, if they think that more regard ought to be paid to the regulations of the community, than to its existence, if they are convinced that a constitution is an instrument sacred and inviolable, even though it encourage the importation and increase of wolves and panthers, the remedy is before them. Let a convention be called, and let the voice of the people make void this noxious part of the instrument. Stay the further entrance of negroes into this State, and you will then share with that of Ohio, the benefits of the emigration of Swiss and Germans, who now, with their persons, are importing those habits of industry and frugality, which form a perfect contrast to those of waste and indolence, brought into your country at every negro importation. You will then learn, with your sister State, that there is no disgrace in that honest labor, which, among us, degrades those who follow it, to a level with the negro. Too long has the senseless plea of unconstitutionality been urged, too long have those opposed to retaining negroes been termed dangerous men, and likely to do mischief. Such topics were not long since, pressed upon the author of this address, and his reply to them was as follows:

1. He *knows* that the proprietor who devotes his attention and wealth to the increase of any particular stock, without suitable consumption, or vent for such stock will find himself ruined by such increase, which must, in the end, engulph his whole property, leaving him a poor man, even though surrounded by negroes, or by gold. And this is mathematically demonstrable.

2. He *believes* that the foregoing proposition applies strictly to our negro stock, and as strictly to a state as to an individual.

3. He proposes, with a view to avert ruin, to find a vent for the black population by the emigration of their offspring.

4. Willing to add example to precept, he calls upon his fellow-citizens to join him in consulting upon the best means, and time, of sending away their own young negroes.

The two first are not to be refuted, if they were, there are not wanting men of talents and patriotism to undertake the task, and the refutation would have been received gladly by those who advanced these propositions, since it would have freed them from the conscientious obligation of giving up considerable property. The means pointed out in the two last cannot be injurious to the state, or to individuals. None are obliged to follow our example, and those who do not will find the value of their negroes increased by the departure of ours.

At last the soundness of the author's views have been attested by the census, and fact has proved that increase of negroes, which arithmetic had before demonstrated with mathematical certainty. The people of Virginia have, at last, awaked to a sense of their situation; they no longer sleep in death, they have roused with the spirit of a giant from his slumbers, and the language of the memorials prepared for their assembly, does credit to the good sense and disinterestedness of those who, while they proclaim the necessity of the sacrifice to the safety of their country, avouch their readiness to contribute their part to it. The copy of that addressed by the county of Hanover, which, we are well informed, is subscribed by many of the principal slaveholders in that county, is here presented to you.

To the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Virginia, the Memorial of the undersigned citizens of the County of —— most respectfully showeth:

'Free and unrestrained by regulations or shackles, as the right of the citizens of this commonwealth to ask redress for supposed grievances at the hands of the General Assembly, has ever been considered, there has at all times existed among us, a circumspection in the exercise of this right, which has tended greatly to preserve the peace and harmony of the community. It is from no reckless disregard to this consideration, that we now approach you, on a subject of the liveliest and deepest interest to the future happiness and quiet of this State, as well as one of the most delicate nature.

'An evil has existed among us from almost the first settlement of the Commonwealth, of the heaviest and most serious character. It has grown with us, and in every moment of our advance, it has more than kept pace with us, until at last the alarming truth bursts from every lip; that if we wish peace and happiness, quiet and prosperity, the fatal, paralizing, destroying mischief, must be removed. Who requires to be informed to what we refer! Do not all know it is the existing curse of slavery to which we allude! This is not the proper time or place for speaking abstractedly on this serious subject. We are done with the past and should only look to and provide for the future. How or by whose means this heavy and alarming evil has been brought on the country may engage the philanthropist, or fill the pages of the historian; it is for us to consider the character and extent of the evil, and to apply the most salutary, peaceful, just and efficacious means for its removal.

'For this object we approach you as the lawgivers of the land, with no moral or constitutional restrictions on your powers in the accomplishment of this great and holy purpose; a purpose which when attained will be a blessing of forever continuing effect on our own country and the unhappy and degraded race of Africans, whose presence deforms our land. Great, glorious and enduring will such a work be, and he who shall devise and have the fortitude and constancy to execute a system for its accomplishment, will forever live as the first and most signal benefactor of his country.

'Should the Legislature require any facts or arguments to convince them of the imperious necessity for taking some decided measures on this subject, we most respectfully submit to them the following, as deserving particular consideration. We affirm, that for the last forty years the black population, including therein free negroes and mulattoes has been gradually but surely increasing in that part of the state east of the base of the Blue Ridge of mountains, in a greater ratio than the white population in the same district of the state. We affirm that from being in 1790 a majority in this district, in 1830, the black population considerably outnumbered the whites, and to sustain this assertion we submit the following facts:

'By the census of 1790, there were whites:

East of the Blue Ridge,	314,523
There were of blacks,	289,425
Majority of whites,	25,098
In 1800, there were blacks,	339,393
There were whites,	336,389
Majority of blacks,	3,004
In 1810, there were blacks,	366,942
There were whites,	338,553
Majority of blacks,	48,389
In 1820, there were blacks,	413,928
There were whites,	348,873
Majority of blacks,	65,055
In 1830, there were blacks,	457,013
There were whites,	375,935
Majority of blacks,	81,078

'From these statements taken from the census made out at each of the periods above referred to, it appears, that the white population, with a majority of 25,098 in 1790, has been in ten years thereafter overtaken by the blacks, who at the end of that period exceeded the whites 3,004, and who now exceed them in number 81,078. It is farther made manifest that from 1790 to 1800,

The blacks increased,	49,968
The whites increased,	21,866
Gain of the blacks in the first period	28,102
From 1800 to 1810, the blacks increased,	47,549
The whites increased,	2,164
Gain of the blacks in second period,	45,385
From 1810 to 1820, the blacks increased,	26,936
The whites increased,	10,320
Gain of the blacks in third period,	16,666
From 1820 to 1830 the blacks increased,	43,085
The whites increased,	27,062
Gain of the blacks in fourth period,	16,023
Thus the gain of the blacks was in first period	28,102
In the second period,	45,385
In the third period,	16,666
In the fourth period,	16,023
Total gain of blacks on the white population for 40 last years,	106,176

'Your memorialists forbear to anticipate in detail the future relative population between the whites and the blacks in this region of Virginia. It may be safely asserted, however, that the end of the next forty years, will find a difference much, very much greater in favor of the blacks. This anticipation is already inducing many of our most industrious and enterprising people to seek new homes in distant and stranger States, where they and their children may be exempt from those dangers and difficulties with which they are unfortunately beset in their native land, while others are making rapid preparations to follow their example, unless some hope of relief is held out to them. We are conscious, yes deeply conscious of the many difficulties that surround this subject. But we dare hope that a patriot people and an enlightened Legislatare may greatly diminish them. There is a deep and pervading feeling among us on this subject, which we trust may in some degree forward your efforts. We know that there are many of our people who would voluntarily surrender now, or at a short time, all of this property owned by them, to the Commonwealth, provided means were dedicated for their removal and comfortable maintenance out of the limits of the United States, for a reasonable period. These voluntary offerings for the public good, would in a short time diminish considerably the number, and excite a well founded expectation of the total eradication of the evil. To these individual contributions, should be added an adequate and appropriate application of the public means for the removal of others from the Commonwealth. The public and individuals thus acting in concert, much would be effected at no distant day.

'To many, such a plan, we are fully apprized would be objectionable on the ground of the inadequacy of the means of the state to attain the object. To such it may be well answered, what stay to this impending and horrible evil do you propose? Will you wait until the land shall be deluged in blood, and look alone to the fatal catastrophe, of the extinction of the black race by force as the only remedy, or rather will you begin the great and good work by kind, gentle, gradual, and sure means! Let us count the cost and see at once what we are to expend of our means, to effect this high purpose.

'In the last forty years, the actual increase of the blacks has been 167,588, being at the rate of 4,189 per annum. An indiscriminate removal of this annual increase, would in the course of thirty years, so dimish the evil, that thereafter, by a removal of one half of this number for thirty years more, an almost entire destruction of the mischief would be effected.

'Your memorialists do not, however, anticipate such rapid and happy measures. Let but the Commonwealth raise by a tax on the blacks, free as well as slaves, a reasonable sum sufficient to defray the expense of the removal and maintainance for a time, of such as individuals may voluntarily surrender to the state, and for the purchase of a few hundred annually of the young and healthy of both sexes, and for their removal and maintance in like manner, and we do not doubt the most happy and salutary effects from such a beginning, and a final and full triumph over all difficulties.

'But these measures, your memorialists confidently believe should be accompanied by some others. The first should be, the total prohibition of emancipation by individuals, but upon the condition of removal out of the state.

'The second should be, the immediate classification of the free blacks, and requiring at stated periods their removal, and where they are not possessed of adequate means to defray the expense of emigration, the same should be paid by the public. Such measures as these promptly adopted and faithfully and energetically executed, would save to this Commonwealth many of her best people and much of fair domain from waste and abandonment.

'Your memorialists are slave-holders, this is the country of their birth, and attached to it by every tie which can bind a people to their native land and that of their ancestors, they have every thing of interest or of feeling at stake in this their appeal to you. Humanity must weep over a continuance of our present condition, while patriotism, self interest, and our own happiness and that of our offspring call equally strong for the application of some remedy to remove this appaling and increasing evil. Relying with the most ample confidence on the wisdom, patriotism, and known discretion and elevated public spirit of the General Assembly, we most earnestly entreat its attention to the subject of this memorial, and that it would adopt such measures in relation thereto, as may seem best calculated to advance the happiness, the greatness and peace of the State.'

Look on this fearful record of that weakness which always accompaines wickedness, of that judicial blindness which seals up the eyes of avarice, until its consequences burst in thunder upon the heads of the guilty. These people find themselves, at last, reduced to attempt the desperate measure of removing more than one half of their population. Desperate as is the disease, it requires a desperate remedy. Thank God, however desperate, it is not absolutely hopeless. Be it remembered that, in the third and fourth period, the increase of the blacks was less than in the two former periods, owing to the annual sale of 8,000 slaves sent to deluge the southern and western States. Yet the Virginians are willing to forego this mighty gain of $1,600,000 annually, for the sake of saving themselves, and their children, from the otherwise, certain destruction which awaits them. Contemplate well this awful picture, and let its contemplation rouse you to action before you find yourselves sunk to the level of your parent state. Look to its contrast in the enviable state of Ohio, in which, when we sent out 2,000 young men, under General Scott, to assist Wayne, there could not be 5,000 inhabitants.—There we find nearly a million, and, take notice, these are white men. We are now 888,000, and of these, probably, 200,000 negroes. See to what you have brought your native state, blush for the short sighted avarice, take shame for the egregious folly of your fathers, and endeavor by reformation, as well as repentance, to make an effectual though tardy amends, for those paternal sins, which are now descending upon the children. Rouse to your duty, while you have only one-fourth of your population blacks, before, like your parent state, you find them exceed one half, before their degraded numbers reduce your state to the situation of Virginia, thus described by one of her own citizens. Hear him.

'Wretched highways, scarcely passable; noble, majestic streams, either wholly neglected, or incumbered by ill digested and expensive attempts at improvement; dangerous bridges badly constructed by heavy county taxation; deserted fields covered with broom sedge, and intersected by gullies, decayed, patched up, and worthless fences and plantations, without adequate buildings and conveniences, or even comfortable quarters for laborers; miserable hovels scattered in every direction, and relieved but occasionally, by the appearance of comfortable buildings; a population, restless, dissatisfied, in debt, and dependent, on other states, for many of the comforts and necessaries of life without the means to buy. We have generally lived above our means, we have encouraged extravagance in our children, and countenanced too much the idea that it was a disgrace for them to labor. Every where we find multitudes of idlers, and unproductive drones, consuming their own substance, or that of others. A commerce inferior to that of Rhode Island, an agriculture languishing, the mechanic arts in a state of depression and thriftlessness, and a provision made for about one eighth of the children educated by the State of Connecticut, but not half so well.'

C.

[*Concluded in our next.*]

The first and most important female quality is sweetness of temper. Heaven did not give to the female sex insinuation and persuasion in order to be surly—it did not make them weak, in order to be imperious—it did not give them a sweet voice, in order to be employed in scolding—it did not provide them with delicate features that they might be disfigured with anger.

Mission to Bagdad.

A mission to Bagdad, has been recently established by Mr. Groves, an Englishman, who disposed of all his property and proceeded thither at his own expense. The following letter, describing the state of religion in that city, is from Mr. Plander, who accompanied Mr. Groves from Shusha. We are indebted for it to the London Missionary Register.

A Jewish Rabbi is frequently visiting me, and begins to ask with earnestness—"What must I do to be saved?" And he begins to see that faith in Jesus Christ, as Messiah and Redeemer, is necessary for the salvation of his soul. He is reading the New Testament with serious interest.

Having, through the assistance and mercy of God, been enabled to establish a school among the Armenians here, we are rejoiced to see it frequented by 45 children immediately; and have reason to hope that the number will soon increase. Even among the Jews here, I believe it would be very easy to establish a school; and Bagdad, I think, would be an excellent station for a missionary among the people. He might be enabled to do much good among them; and could also easily visit Mosul, Merdin, Kermanscha, Hamadan, and Bassora, in which place also Israelites live.

The Jews here live in great ignorance and superstition, and their moral state is very distressing. Few of them understand Hebrew. They have five Synagogues and three Rabbies; and also a school, where they only learn to read Hebrew. They are governed by "the Prince of Captivity," as he is called: he has also the title, "King of Israel:" he is appointed by the Pacha, and is wholly dependent on him. The Jews in Mosul, Merdin, and Bassora also stand under his government.

On the whole, Bagdad is a very suitable missionary station. Even the Mahomedans here, though they are proud despisers of the Gospel, and very fanatic, yet their hatred against Europeans begins to be diminished: a missionary may live here as safely as in any Mahometan country; and may from hence easily travel among the christians in the mountains on the northern side of Mosul and Merdin, and in Mesopotamia and in the southern provinces of Persia.

There live in Bagdad about 450 christian families, and about 2000 Jewish. Among the christian families, 300 are Roman Catholics, and 150 Armenians. Among the Roman Catholics, 30 families are of Armenian origin: the others are Syrians and Chaldeans.

The Roman Catholics have here one church and two Priests; with one Bishop, who is sent to Bagdad from Rome; all the Roman Catholics in Mesopotamia, are under him. The present Bishop is also French Consul. He has a school of about 30 children. Their Bishops have always tried to keep out the enlightened influence of Bible knowledge; the present Bishop has forbidden the Roman Catholics to accept of any book, Bible or New Testament, from Englishmen, if not printed in Rome; and has tried to persuade them that all New Testaments, and Bibles not printed in Rome are not genuine. He has not, however, succeeded in excluding the Word of God wholly from the people, who willingly receive it as the ground of their faith.

The Armenians have shown themselves much delighted at our undertaking to establish a school among them. They have great confidence in Englishmen, but none in the Roman Catholics. They have one church and two Priests, and are also very ignorant. They are under the Patriarch of Echmiazin. Arabic is the language commonly spoken in Bagdad. The Armenians speak a dialect of vulgar Armenian.

British and Foreign Bible Society.

Rev. S. Kidd, and Rev. Jacob Tomlin, of the London Missionary Society, have transmitted from Malacca, under date of the 17th of December, some notices of the circulation and influence of the scriptures.

Our prospects we think are gradually brightening here, and at Singapore. Knowledge is silently, yet surely, making its way among the Chinese. We frequently come in contact with the Chinamen, who have at least a partial acquaintance with the doctrines of christianity, and are familiar with the Saviour's name and character.

Not wishing to confine ourselves wholly to our particular station, we shall embrace every opportunity of going forth on missionary tours and voyages to the neighboring islands and continent. It is our principal object thereby to disperse the word of God more widely than could otherwise be done.

In our recent visits among the Chinamen dwelling in the town and neighborhood of Malacca, we have taken the occasion of giving away a good number of parts of Tamul scriptures to the Kling people; who come from the coast of India, and reside here in considerable numbers for the purpose of trade. With them we have very little trouble; for having once found out that we had such books to give away, they frequently stop us in the streets, or come to inquire for them at the college. Now and then we can also distribute a few Malay scriptures; and occasionally an Arabic Bible or Testament to a native school master.

Mr. Gutzlaff is still at Siam. He has sent down to Singapore a copy of the Siamese new testament. Before printing the whole, we shall probably try the experiment of printing a single gospel.

They add on the 23d—During the last five or six days, we have had a great many visitors at the college, anxiously inquiring for the Malay new testaments. These are chiefly Malays and Arabs, who have lately come in prows from Java and from Palembang, (a considerable settlement on the Sumatran coast.) Several, also, resident at Malacca have been stirred up.—Among our foreign visitors, there is a pleasing and grateful spirit manifest. Several of these are respectable and intelligent persons, of Arab extraction, who

read both the Arabic and Malay, and usually wish for the scriptures in both languages. Besides supplying their own wants, they commonly request a few more to disperse among their friends at home. We can truly say, that we never witnessed such a frank, cheerful spirit in this people before; and such an eager desire for the books, seems to indicate a real hunger for the bread of life. Yesterday and to day, small parties have been dropping in continually, so that we have been much occupied in ministering to them. Perhaps not less than eighty copies of the old and new testaments have been taken away within the last three or four days.

[From the Southern Religious Telegraph.]

The Imprisoned Missionaries.

Mr. Editor,—I take the liberty of enclosing for publication the proceedings of the Synod of North Carolina, in relation to certain missionaries in the State of Georgia.

I agree in opinion with those who think that this subject in all its details and bearings, ought to be kept constantly before the public: for when it is fully understood and believed, the result must be, one general burst of honest indignation through the whole length and breadth of the land.

The stab which has been given to our national reputation is, I apprehend, too serious, afflictive and humiliating to be regarded with indifference.

If such oppression and outrages are to be met by the great body of the American people with silence and tame submission, then I contess that I have been mistaken either in my views of the affair alluded to, or in the character of the country which has given me birth. CIVIS.

Oct. 25th, 1831.

The Synod of North Carolina in the exercise of a right which they possess in common with their fellow citizens, of freely and fearlessly expressing their views in relation to public measures and events which affect the honor, the dignity, and christian character of their beloved country, feel it to be a duty which they owe to themselves and to that part of the community which they represent, to notice with expressions of deep regret and unqualified remonstrance, the treatment to which certain christian missionaries of different religious denominations have, under form of legal process, recently been subjected in the State of Georgia.

Having examined the subject as presented to them through the medium of the press, and presuming that the details which have been given to the public are substantially correct, they are constrained to say, that in the case alluded to, there has been a spectacle exhibited more shameful and shocking than any within their recollection, which has hitherto disgraced the annals of our free institutions.

To the honorable and high-minded authorities of their sister State, they would say, respectfully in the words of the eloquent DESEZE, one of the learned council who defended LEWIS the Sixteenth on his last trial—

"Recollect, that history will *judge* your *judgment*."

And when the political agitations of the day shall have subsided and when reason and humanity shall have resumed their ascendency over the baser passions of the human mind, the Synod cannot but believe that the transactions of the summer of 1831 will be remembered *only* to be associated with the fell deeds of dark ages, when tyranny and oppression were deemed no crimes, and when the principles of toleration and the rights of conscience were but imperfectly understood and scarcely recognized: Therefore,

Resolved, 1. That the unrestrained insults—wanton indignities, and brutal cruelties to which some of the missionaries were subjected after their arrest, by individuals of the Georgia escort, savor more of the lawless barbarities of an Algerine Banditti, than of the customary decencies and civilities of an American Guard.

2 That the severity of the sentence which, according to the laws of the State, has consigned to imprisonment and hard labor for the term of four years, some of the missionaries in question, can find no apology either in the moral turpitude of their general character, or in the heinousness of the offences which they have committed, but must be ascribed to the violence of party politics and imbittered feelings displaying themselves in the arbitrary enactments of a high-handed domination.

3 That the following assertion found in a letter bearing the signature of the Executive of the State: namely,

"The missionaries of the different religious societies stationed among the Indians; had found their situations *too lucrative* to give them up willingly"—contains an insinuation altogether gratuitous, and unworthy the high station whence it proceeds: and until the contrary is made to appear, must be regarded as ungenerous and unfounded.

4. That the Synod recommend to their churches and to christians generally, to unite (especially at the Monthly Concert) in fervent prayer to God, that he would direct and sustain by his Almighty power and grace the Missionaries of the cross of Christ in the State of Georgia, who have been traduced and persecuted for righteousness' sake—That He would pardon the guilt of all concerned in the transactions alluded to, and that He would not lay their sins to the charge of our beloved country.

[From the Calvinistic Magazine.]

Resolutions of the Synod of Tennessee.

The Synod of Tennessee having taken into consideration the recommendation of the last General Assembly on the subject of a Western Board of Missions, have adopted the following Resolutions, to be forwarded to the Convention to be convened in Cincinnati, 23d of November.

1. *Resolved*, That the Synod of Tennessee respond to the opinion expressed in the resolution of the last General Assembly. This Synod feel in agreement with the General Assembly, "That in view of existing evils resulting from the separate action of the Board of Missions of the General Assembly, and the American Home Missionary Society," it is expedient that the Synods and Presbyteries in the Valley of the Mississippi "correspond with each other, and endeavor to agree upon some plan of conducting Domestic Missions in the Western States."

2. *Resolved*, That this Synod cordially approve the spirit manifested in that part of the resolution of the General Assembly in which they say, "It being understood that the brethren in the West be left to their freedom to form any organization which in their judgment, may best promote the cause of Missions in those States.

3. *Resolved*, That this Synod cherish the sentiments towards the American Home Missionary Society, which are breathed in the letter of Drs. Alexander and Miller, written to promote the formation of that institution. These honored brethren in the Presbyterian Church, write to Mr. Peters, at that time Corresponding Secretary of the United Domestic Missionary Society, in the following language: "We rejoice to hear that there is a plan in contemplation for forming a Domestic Missionary Society on a much larger scale than has heretofore existed. We have long been of the opinion that the subject of Domestic Missions is one which ought to interest the hearts and to rouse the exertions and prayers of American Christians, to an extent which very few appear to appreciate. Our prayer is, that the God of all Grace may rouse the spirit of the nation on this subject; and that the friends of religion who may be convened for the purpose of taking it into consideration, in the month of May next, may be directed to the adoption of a system which shall serve to give increasing interest and energy of proceedings in this momentous concern, and prove a source of lasting blessing to our country." And this Synod are one in heart with those seventy delegates from the Presbyterian Church, constituting almost two thirds of all the delegates who formed the American Home Missionary Society, in the views and feelings which animated them at the organization of that Society.

4. *Resolved*, That this Synod unite with Rev. Joshua L. Wilson, D. D. and the rest of the committee of the Presbytery of Cincinnati, in the kind feelings and confidence towards the American Home Missionary Society, and in their views of the necessity of a Board of united action in the West, expressed in their letter to the Corresponding Secretary of the Assembly's Board of Missions, dated July 16, 1830, in which the committee say, "The American Home Missionary commenced when the Assembly's Board was not effecting much. They adopted energetic measures, and in a few years saw happy results. They are still increasing their exertions and success, and we cannot doubt their assertion, that they have access to funds which would never have come into the treasury of the Assembly's Board. Shall we say to them, cease to exist; wind up your accounts, and throw your influence into the other Board? This we cannot do. We do not know that God would succeed such a measure. But we do think something may be done, something ought to be done. And we have yet to learn that good reason can be urged against a united operation in the Western country"—"To us the advantage to be gained, seems worthy of a struggle, and of mutual concessions."—"We wish not to conceal it, that we are decidedly in favour of a Committee or Board of Agency in the West to manage the concerns of both institutions."

The Synod are perfectly sure, that in the few months which passed away between the writing of this letter by the committee of the Presbytery of Cincinnati and the appearance of the extraordinary publication over the signature of the Rev. Joshua L. Wilson, D. D.—entitled, Four Propositions sustained against the American Home Missionary Society, nothing had occurred in the proceedings of that Society to alter the character ascribed to it by the Rev. Brother in the above recited passages; and nothing had been manifested by the Missionaries of that Society, who were our brethren and his brethren in many Presbyteries, to lead us, or to lead him to think, they had suddenly abandoned, and without imaginable motive, their love to the government and orthodoxy of the Presbyterian Church, and become New Lights and Schismatics.

5. *Resolved*, That this Synod do approve and will heartily concur in the organization of a Board of United Agency, through which the Assembly's Board and the American Home Missionary Society may harmoniously act in the Missionary operations in the West.

6. *Resolved*, That this Synod respectfully request the Convention to lay their proceedings before the next stated sessions of the Presbyteries of this Synod, that they may act upon them in time to report their decisions to the next General Assembly.

According to the rules which have been published by which said Convention is to be regulated, the Presbyteries composing this Synod are entitled to ten votes—they being entitled in the General Assembly to five ministers and five elders.

The yeas and nays on the adoption of the latter part of the 4th Resolution, were called for, and were as follows:

YEAS. *Ministers*—George M. Crawford, Isaac Anderson, D. D., E. M. Eagleton, Wm. A. M'Campbell, Thomas Brown, Fielding Pope, Gideon S. White, J. G. Likens, Charles Coffin, D. D. Wm. Mimms, F. A. M'Corkle, Nathaniel Hood, James H. Gass, F. A. Ross, Robert Glenn, James King, Allen G. Gallaher:—*Elders*—Michael Shaver, John Eagleton, James Reevely, John Douglass, David Patton, James Blackburn, Henry Hoss, Griffith Rogan. Robert D. Young.—26.

NAYS. *Ministers*—Stephen Bovell, D. D. Thomas H. Nelson, A. Vance, Samuel W. Doak, James M'Lin, L. G. Bell, David R. Preston:—*Elders*—Levi L. Waterson, James M'Nutt, David Moore, Samuel Rhea, John Strain, Sen. Jeter Hicks.—13.

Ordered, That the Rev. F. A. Ross forward a copy of the above preamble and resolutions to the Convention to be convened at Cincinnati, 23d November, and also to the editors of the Calvinistic Magazine, for insertion in that paper, together with the *yeas* and *nays* on the latter part of the 4th resolution. JOHN M'CAMPBELL, *Mod'r.*

FIELDING POPE, *Clerk pro tem.*

Jonesborough, Oct. 17, 1831.

[From the Standard.]

Presbytery of Vincennes.

VINCENNES, Oct. 25, 1831.

To the Moderator, and other members of the Convention, met at Cincinnati, for the purpose of recommending to the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, the best method of conducting Missionary operations, within the valley of the Mississippi.

The Presbytery of Vincennes sendeth greeting—

Dear Brethren:—We have thought it not absolutely necessary to appoint commissioners to attend your meeting. We pray the Great Head of the Church to preside in your deliberations, and to direct them to such an issue as may best promote his glory, and the peace and prosperity of his kingdom in these regions.

It is greatly to be deprecated that any thing should arise to interrupt the harmony, or distract the efforts of the friends of Missions at any time, but especially now, when the call for such efforts is so urgent; and for ourselves, we can sincerely say, in reference to those sent out amidst the desolations of this vast country, to preach Christ, and him crucified to the guilty and the perishing, by whomsoever they may be sent, we do rejoice that Christ is preached by them; yea, and we will rejoice. Union of affection and sentiment we greatly long for among all who are professedly engaged in promoting the cause of Christ; without this, union in action is not desirable.

That the agency of the Assembly's Board of Missions should be relinquished entirely, none can expect, who know any thing of the events of the years that have past since the commencement of the present century; and while it continues, we have no desire that its operations in the west should undergo any new modification. Hoping therefore that you will excuse the appearance of a representation in your presence, on our behalf, we wish our vote to be considered, and if necessary recorded in favor of the present order of things, as observed by the General Assembly's Board, in relation to missionary operations in the valley of the Mississippi.

ISAAC REED, *Moderator.*
RANSOM HAWLEY, *Clerk.*
Signed—SAMUEL R. ALEXANDER,
Stated Clerk.

New Hope, Nigo Co. Ind. Oct. 7, 1831.

Presbytery of Mississippi.

PORT GIBSON, Miss. Oct. 13, 1831.

The following Preamble and Resolutions were introduced, discussed, and passed at the meeting of the Mississippi Presbytery, now in session in this place; viz:

"Whereas the subject of Missions is, in the opinion of this Presbytery, of vital importance to the peace, purity, and prosperity of the Church,—and whereas, the Assembly's Board of Missions, who send forth Missionaries, and control our Missionary Funds, are appointed by, and accountable to the General Assembly for their acts—and the American Home Missionary Society (whose labors of love we nevertheless appreciate) is not,—Therefore,

Resolved 1. That this Presbytery, for the above reason, do hereby give the decided preference to the Assembly's Board of Missions, in conducting our Missionary operations.

Resolved 2. That as our Presbytery, being 19 in number, is entitled to a representation in the General Assembly, of 2 ministers, and 2 elders, the Convention which is to assemble at Cincinnati, in November next, be, and it hereby is directed, to give on all questions which may come before the Convention, the votes of this Presbytery, in accordance with the first resolution.

Resolved 3. That in compliance with the recommendation of the West Lexington Presbytery, this Presbytery set apart the 1st Thursday of November, as a day of Fasting, Humiliation and Prayer, in reference to the Convention and its object.

Resolved 4. That the Rev. George Potts of Natchez, without delay, send a copy of the above Preamble and Resolutions to Dr. Joshua L. Wilson, or some other minister of Cincinnati, and that he be requested to present it to the Convention which is to meet on the 23d of November next, in that city.

Resolved 5. That the Rev. George Potts be, and he is hereby appointed in behalf of this Presbytery, to hold correspondence with the Convention, or any committee of correspondence which that body may appoint.

W. C. BLAIR, *Moderator.*
JAMES SMYLIE, *Stated Clerk.*

THE LUMINARY.

LEXINGTON, KY.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1831.

To Subscribers.

We have recently, at considerable effort and expense, enlarged our paper, and endeavored to render it more acceptable to our patrons, by increased attention to its editorial management. Those of our subscribers who are in arrears for two years and upwards,—and there are very many such,—will confer a favor upon us, by remitting by mail, the sums respectively due from them, at our risk.

We hope our friends will continue their efforts to procure subscribers. We are much indebted to them for past favors of this kind. Without their exertions in our behalf, our paper could not have sustained itself thus long.

We subjoin to these remarks, a letter which we received, last week, from a subscriber in a neighboring state. We propose this example to those who think they are unable to pay for a newspaper. Such inability, we doubt not, generally proceeds from a want of disposition for the improvement and pleasure derived from a well conducted journal. We would advise those who think they are unable to pay for a newspaper, for the instruction of themselves and their families, to try the plan of our correspondent,—namely, abstinence from ardent spirits,—and we will vouch for their ability to render punctual payment to the printer. But we will let our subscriber speak for himself:

"*November* 5, 1831.

"DEAR SIR,—Receive my thanks for your useful paper. I subscribed for your paper, not knowing whether I could pay for it or not. But having a large family and no religious paper for them to read, I came to the conclusion that I would subscribe, and leave the event to the Lord; and he has enabled me to send you five dollars. The way that I have raised this sum was, by joining the *Temperance Society*, and taking the money that I formerly gave for whiskey to husk my corn, and reap my wheat, and roll my logs. Thus in two years I have been enabled to send you five dollars. Continue to send me your paper, and as the Lord prospers me I will pay for it."

☞ The communication from *Rev. J. W. Hall*, has been received, and shall have a place next week

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Slavery.

We invite the attention of our readers to the article on our first page, addressed "To the Legislature of Kentucky." This article appeared originally in "*The Focus*," a political newspaper printed at Louisville, Ky. With the writer of it, we are intimately acquainted. His judicious and untiring efforts to meliorate the condition of our colored population, deserve the gratitude of every friend of humanity. Nor have his labors been in vain. The light which his pen has disseminated on this subject, has, we doubt not, been chiefly instrumental in calling forth in the west, other advocates of the same righteous cause, and inciting many to act in reference to our colored population, population, in the manner which is alike dictated by sound policy and philanthropy.

The Western Luminary has heretofore had no little odium attached to it, for suffering this subject to be canvassed in its columns. We have had lavishly bestowed upon us, threats from enemies and advice from friends, to induce us to desist from disseminating intelligence on this subject, and from promulging such doctrines as we conceived the community ought to be enlightened upon. Our friends—none of whom we believe doubted the correctness of our views—told us, the community were not ripe for such movements. Our enemies threatened a resort to physical force. The advice of our friends we weighed calmly and dispassionately;—the kind of *argument* advanced by our enemies, we heeded not. The path of duty relative to this subject, has ever seemed plain to us. And while we have the control of a press, we shall not cease to urge upon the public, what we humbly conceive to be their duty in reference to a subject which has now become an absorbing one, with all classes and all parties.

But while we avow such sentiments as these, we do not wish to be understood, as sanctioning the measures now pursued with respect to the subject of slavery, by some misguided enthusiasts in the northern and eastern sections of the United States. Were the measures they advocate with so much heat, to be adopted, a heavier curse could hardly fall upon our country. Their operation, we feel fully satisfied, would work the ruin of those, whom these imprudent advocates of instant, and total emancipation, wish primarily to benefit. We have always regarded these advocates for the instantaneous abolition of slavery, in all cases, as doing more injury to our colored population than any other class of men in the community. We do not believe, that their object is to injure this unfortunate class of our population. Their efforts are doubtless honest; but their zeal evidently outstrips their knowledge. Their misguided efforts are evidently rivetting, with tenfold force, the very chains which they are laboring to remove. By opposing the American Colonization Society, the only practical scheme yet devised, for the meliorating of the condition of this unfortunate class, and exciting such opposition to this humane institution; in our colored population, they are doing an injury, which years of future well directed effort cannot remove. The slaves of this country cannot be at once emancipated. It is folly, it is madness to talk of it. From the very nature of the case, in justice to that deeply injured class, in justice to ourselves, the work must be gradual. We say it must be gradual, but we are far from saying it must be *delayed*. It has already been commenced; it must be urged forward as rapidly as a sound policy, regulated by a due regard to the best interests of the colored population, demands. The American Colonization Society presents the only door of hope. This Society has already done nobly. But it was only designed as an experiment; to prove the practical utility of the scheme it embraces. It has done so. And now the friends of the cause look to the Legislative authorities of the country, to bring the energies of the nation to bear upon the scheme. Let the friends of this noble institution exert themselves as they should, let intelligence concerning what the Society has done, and what it proposes to do, be disseminated through the community, and Congress will give its approving sanction to the measure. We repeat it, the American Colonization Society presents the only door of hope, in this crisis; and that citizen of the United States who lifts a finger to retard the operations of this institution, nay, that man who does not use his persevering efforts to promote its benevolent object, fails, in our humble judgment, to discharge his duty to his God and his country.

We are truly glad to see this subject receiving the attention of our state Legislature, at so early a period of its session. It will be seen, by reference to the Legislative proceedings in to-day's Luminary, that a bill has already been introduced, to instruct the Senators and Representatives in Congress from this state, to use their exertions to procure the passage of an act of Congress "setting apart an annual appropriation out of the National funds, to assist in colonizing free persons of colour on the coast of Africa." Another bill has also been introduced, in the same body, "more effectually to prevent the importation of slaves into this state as merchandize."

A spirit is beginning to be awakened on this subject, in the community, whose ultimate results, we entertain not a doubt, will go far to wipe away the foul blot which now stains our escutcheon. The time has gone by, when slavery was to be regarded as an interdicted subject. We are rejoiced to see some of the most respectable of the political journals of our state speaking on this subject, and speaking, too, in no ambiguous language. There is a spirit now abroad in the community which nothing can suppress. Let but the friends of humanity prove true to themselves and their country, let them but manifest proper prudence and zeal, and the smiles of a righteous providence will crown their generous efforts with abundant success.

Disgraceful Scenes.

Our streets have lately exhibited scenes which we consider disgraceful, and altogether inconsistent with our character as a civilized and christian community. We allude to the barbarities connected with the merciless traffic in human flesh, which is continually carried on, by beings in human shape, in our midst;—to the heathenish commerce in the blood, and sinews of human beings, which should excite the virtuous indignation, and rouse the christian sympathies, of every individual who possesses a single spark of humanity. And for what is this monstrous traffic carried on? For what are the strongest and most endearing ties of nature sundered—parents torn from their offspring—children from the fond embraces of their parents—husbands from their wives—and brothers and sisters forced to bid a final adieu? For *gold—sordid gold*,—for the sake of heaping up that unrighteous mammon, which, thus obtained, "will eat our souls as doth a canker." We hold those who thus sell their fellow-creatures, to the unfeeling negro trader, equally guilty with himself. Nay, they are more guilty. For did they not sell, of course the inhuman traffic could not be carried on. We have not unfrequently heard of the boastings of these men who gain their wealth by thus buying up their fellow-creatures, and driving them to a foreign market, to be sold like cattle, that their droves were partly made up from the plantations, and even the dwellings of *professors of religion!* Alas! alas! that the love of gain should ever steel our hearts to the agonizing sufferings of our fellow-creatures, and close their avenues to every generous impulse! Alas! that sin should so blind the judgment and harden the heart of any follower of the Redeemer, as to induce him to contribute towards the perpetuation of a traffic so monstrous, that the morality of a heathen might well view it with horror!

We do not wish to be misunderstood. Our design is not to bring any charge against slave-holders, indiscriminately. Far be it from us to assert, in the language of a certain class in some sections of our country, that human beings can never, under any circumstances whatever, be held in bondage, in accordance with principles of justice and humanity. Such a position we believe to be untenable and unsound. Many of the best citizens of our land are holders of slaves, and hold them in strict accordance with the principles of humanity and justice. But do they traffic in them for *gain?* Do they make *merchandize* of their fellow-creatures? We avow, openly, and without fear of being refuted, that no man can do this without a flagrant violation of duty. And yet,—we blush for our species when we say it,—there are persons in this land of civilization and christianity, who live by this unhallowed traffic;—whose livelihood is gained by dealing in the sweat, and tears, and blood of their fellow creatures.

A bill is now before the house of Representatives, to prevent the importation of slaves, as merchandize, into our state. We learn from the southern papers, that a petition to the Legislature of Louisiana, is circulating in that State, for the same object. Such a law is loudly called for, in all the slave holding states. Policy, to say nothing of humanity and philanthropy, imperiously demands it. Large companies of this unfortunate class of our population, may now often be seen driven through our streets, for a distant market, like cattle, tied together or chained. Such scenes are revolting to humanity, and must sicken every feeling heart.

These droves of human merchandize, are often put into our county jail, for safe keeping; either until an accession is made to their number, or till the trader is ready to start with them to market. We have been informed, by several gentlemen of legal acquirements, that this is a direct violation of the laws of our state. Is the jailor of this county, and are the jailors of the state generally, aware of this fact? And are our citizens willing that the laws should be thus violated and decency outraged, by the continuance of these practices?

Union Theological Seminary.

We learn from the Richmond *Telegraph*, that the Rev. DR. MCDOWELL has accepted the professorship of Ecclesiastical History and Polity, in the Union Theological Seminary of Virginia.

The Lexington Cabinet, and Repository of Sacred Music.

This is the title of a new Music Book, containing 200 pages, recently issued from the press of *Pelmer and Norwood*, Louisville, Ky.; by ROBERT WILLIS. The typographical execution of this work is very neat. We have only glanced through it, in a cursory manner; and indeed, had we bestowed more time upon it, we are so imperfectly acquainted with the subject, that we should be unwilling, in reliance on our own judgment, to express an opinion of its merits. We are informed, however, by those competent to give a correct opinion, that the work is well arranged, and the selection of tunes judicious.

We are informed, that this book can be had at Mr. *A. T. Skillman's* Book Store, at the rate of $1 per single copy, or $10 per dozen.

The Convention.

The Convention in reference to Missionary operations in the valley of the Mississippi, meets at Cincinnati to-day. We shall lay before our readers the first intelligence of its proceedings.

Brief Statements.

We solicit the attention of our readers to the following "*Brief Statements,*" which we extract from the "*Observer and Telegraph;*" a religious newspaper published in Hudson, Portage county, Ohio. This article constitutes the first number of a series of essays, commenced by the Rev. J. Seward, pastor of a Presbyterian church,—we are informed,—in the Presbytery of Portage, Ohio.

These "Brief Statements" are published by the author, to obviate prejudices that had been excited against "a certain denomination of Christians," by the publication, in a newspaper of that region, entitled the "Western Courier," of an extract from the Westminster Confession of Faith.

These statements of Mr. Seward's present a singular defence of Presbyterianism; and will probably go to determine the truth of certain statements that have lately gone the rounds of the religious newspapers, relative to the Synod of the Western Reserve.

"Something more than one hundred churches, commonly known by the name of Presbyterian churches, now exist on the Western Reserve.—At least one fifth of them is in the county of Portage. These churches vary in number from between ten and twenty, to upwards of 200 members in each church.

One important fact respecting these churches is, that when the term *Presbyterian* is applied to them, it is not used in a strictly literal sense, for these churches do not generally adopt the Confession of Faith of the Presbyterian Churches as their Creed. They are not, with the exception of a very few Presbyterian churches.

Although most of these churches, for the sake of mutual benefit and under the influence of that expanded "charity which hopeth all things, and endureth all things," have a connection with the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of the United States, yet they are in sentiment and practice, strictly and literally Congregational.

The government of these churches has its foundation in that principle which lies at the bottom of all our civil and religious freedom.—The principle is this:—The POWER of *government is in the* HANDS of the PEOPLE—the PEOPLE GOVERN. This is Congregationalism. This is the government of almost all those churches on the Reserve, usually called Presbyterian. Their government is free from every thing monarchical, aristocratical, or even *Episcopal.*"

From the Rochester Observer.

Mr. Chipman:—Having seen in the Philadelphian of October 14, a letter from Rev. N. H. Hall of Lexington, Kentucky, and a reply to a part of it by Rev. Dr. Ely, I wish to give some information to those gentlemen and some others, which may tend to settle a matter which is in dispute among them.

1. Some Presbyteries in the Western part of New-York, have received ministers from corresponding bodies, without requiring their assent to the confession of faith. In the same way it is possible "that nearly, or quite one-half of the members of the Western Reserve Synod of Ohio, may not have adopted the Confession of Faith of our church!!

2. Presbyterians in this section of the state are in the habit of appointing Commissioners to the General Assembly who are neither Elders nor Committee men, but private members of the church.

If there is any thing improper or unconstitutional in this, let it be corrected, and let not the question whether this is the fact, be made any longer a subject of dispute. Yours, PETER.

Rev. John Truair.

We learn that the Presbytery of New York, at their session October 2, 1831, passed a resolution *deposing* the Rev. John Truair, on account of unchristian conduct, from the gospel ministry, and excommunicating him from membership in the church.

Mr. Truair, it will be recollected, in the year 1818 and 1819, first introduced into the Western District of N. Y. at Sherburne, Utica, Cherry Valley, and other places, what are termed the *new notions*, respecting the prayer of faith, and also many new proceedings in relation to the management of revivals. How sad and fearful the influence of this innovation upon the "good old ways," or some other influence has been upon *his own* character, the above statement will show.—*Utica Christ. Jour.*

Synod of Philadelphia.

It will be recollected, that the last General Assembly recommended that the Presbytery of Philadelphia should be divided. It appears, that the Presbytery accordingly voted a division, making Market-street the dividing line. At the late meeting of the Synod of Philadelphia, the minority of the Presbytery petitioned,

That the *Second* Presbytery of Philadelphia may be constituted so as to contain the Rev. Messrs. M'Auley, Ely, Barnes, Hoover, Eustace, Scott, Dashiell, John Smith, Bacon and Skinner, who reside on the south side of said proposed line, together with the Rev. Messrs. Patterson, Sanford, Belville, Boyd, Steele, Chandler, Judson, Hotchkiss, Neill, Grant, Bertron, Nassau and Moore, who reside north of said line. This would give twenty-three members, and leave the following twenty-five persons to constitute the *First* Presbytery, viz.: the Rev. Messrs. Green, Carll, Osborn, Latta, Potts, Larzelere, Junkin, Engies, Russell, Burt, M. Williamson, C. Williamson, Hoff, Lawrence, Parker, Janvier, Parvin, James Smith, McCalla, Winchester, John W. Grier, Hughes, M'Cuen Harned and Ramsay.

After much debate, it was finally voted, 50 to 32, that whilst the Synod respectfully regard the recommendation of the last General Assembly, yet believing that it has originated in a misapprehension of the real state of the Church in this section of country, they consider it in every point of view inexpedient to divide the said Presbytery, and do therefore dismiss both the recommendation of Presbytery, and the prayer of the Petitioners.

Dr. Ely, in behalf of himself and others, gave notice that they should complain to the next General Assembly of the decision of the Synod in this case of petition and application, and should request the said Assembly to constitute a *Second* Presbytery of Philadelphia.—*Philadelphian.*

For the Western Luminary.

The following Overture of West Lexington Presbytery, with the resolution of the Synod of Kentucky respecting it, was inadvertently omitted by the Stated Clerk, when marking a portion of the proceedings of Synod for publication. He has been requested to remedy this omission, as the subject involved has assumed a degree of importance more than common, in consequence of some recent occurrences in other portions of the church. The following is a true copy.—

"The West Lexington Presbytery, at its last stated meeting adopted the following minute, and ordered it to be brought before Synod at its next meeting in October 183 .—viz.—

"A licentiate of this Presbytery applied for ordination as an Evangelist, when it appeared that it was his intention to proceed to Virginia after said ordination, there to preach the gospel, administer sealing ordinances, &c.—Now it is requested by this Presbytery, that Synod would answer the following question, viz:—*Can any part or place situated within the bounds of any other Presbytery be so far considered a "destitute or frontier settlement," within the meaning of our Form of Government, that a person going to such a place may be lawfully ordained as an Evangelist?*"

The following resolution was offered, and after considerable debate, adopted by a large majority of Synod, viz:—

Resolved, That the said question be answered in the negative. S. STEEL, *Stated Clerk.*

Western Agency of the Am. Home Missionary Society.

The Rev. Mr. Douglass has been appointed Corresponding Secretary and General Agent of the American Home Missionary Society for the Valley of the Mississippi; and it gives us pleasure to state that he has accepted the appointment. We understand that he will leave this city soon, for Cincinnati, to enter on the duties of his station.—*South. Reli. Tel.*

Literary Convention.

The second meeting of this learned body took place in the City Hall in this city on Tuesday last week and continued its sessions until Saturday, when it adjourned, *sine die.* The committees appointed last year, on subjects connected with university education, generally reported in a manner and style highly creditable to their research and scholastic attainments. The bible, in a masterly report read by Professor Wood ridge, was recommended as a classic in all schools, seminaries, colleges and universities.

But the most important proceeding of the convention was the formation of "A National Society of Science, Literature and the Arts." The numbers of this Society are restricted to 200 residents and 40 foreign members, who are to be divided into classes by subjects: 1. Mathematical and Physical Science. 2. Moral and Intellectual. 3. Literature. 4. Fine Arts. The funds of the society to be derived from donations, subscriptions, &c.

Fifteen individuals were named as a committee to form the nucleus of the society; who shall have power to elect eighty-five additional members; and these, with the committee, shall constitute the society at the first meeting. The following are the names:—John Quincy Adams, President Fisk, Professor Vethake, Dr. McAuley, Professor Alexander, Henry A. Dwight, Professor Josseline, Edw. P. Livingston, Chancellor Walworth, Dr. Wainwright, Albert Gallatin, Dr. Matthews, John Delafield, Dr. Milner and Mr. Halsey.—*Badgers' Messenger.*

A Temperance Society has been formed ever since June among the United States Troops at Fort Moultrie, on the principle of entire abstinence from every description of intoxicating liquors. We have not ascertained the number who belong to the Society; but are assured that this movement has produced all its accustomed salutary effects. The Grog Shops are entirely deserted by the company, and a moral, physical, and mental improvement is already the evident result of this Temperance Association.—*Chas. Obs.*

KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

From the Commentator.

Mr. E. SMITH read and laid on the table the following joint resolution:

Resolved by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That our Senators and Representatives in the Congress of the U. States, the former be instructed, the latter respectfully requested to use their best exertions to procure the passage of an act of Congress setting apart an annual appropriation out of the national funds to assist in colonizing free persons of color on the coast of Africa.

Resolved, That the Governor be requested to transmit copies of the foregoing to each of our Senators and representatives in Congress.

MR. FURNER, of Madison, asked and obtained leave to introduce a bill "more effectually to prevent the importation of slaves into this state as merchandize." A bill was accordingly reported on Friday last, and is as follows:

A BILL.—More effectually to prevent the importation of Slaves into this State as merchandize.

Sec. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky*, That from and after the first day of June next, none shall be slaves in this commonwealth; except such as shall be slaves within the same on that day, and that descendants of the females of them, and such slaves as shall thereafter be lawfully imported into this state, and the descendants of the females of them.

Sec. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That from and after the first day of June, it shall not be lawful for any person or persons to import into this state, any slave or slaves, except emigrants to the state bringing their slaves with them for their own use, and not for merchandize, and citizens of this state claiming slaves in another state, by devise, descent, or marriage: in all which case it shall be lawful for any such person to import such slaves for their own use.

Sec. 3. All laws now in force, prohibiting the importation of Slaves into this state, are hereby repealed, from and after the first day of June next. *Provided*, that the provisions of this act shall not apply to persons transiently passing through the commonwealth with a slave or slaves on their way to any other state or country, unless such slave or slaves shall be sold or left by such person in this state.

FOREIGN NEWS.

From the New-York Observer.

By an arrival at this port London papers have been received to the 29th of Sept. They bring interesting and unexpected news from Poland. Although Warsaw is lost, *all* is not lost. The POLISH ARMY HAVE NOT SURRENDERED, but are still in full force, at Modlin, 60,000 strong, preparing to renew the contest. It cannot be concealed, however, notwithstanding the determined spirit manifest in the proclamation of General Roziski, that the Poles have now to struggle with difficulties which the most sanguine of their patriots can scarcely hope to surmount.

Order had been restored in the French capital. The explanations of ministers in relation to their conduct towards Poland had proved entirely satisfactory to the Chamber of Deputies, and the effect was immediately to tranquilize the public mind.

Polish explanation of the loss of Warsaw—Present strength of the Polish army.

The Hamburgh correspondence says, "It appears from letters from the Polish army, that there was no expectation of the decisive blow which was followed by the capitulation of Warsaw. It seems that all the Polish troops were on their march to execute a great plan of operations. The capital was in a great measure destitute of regular troops, and it was hoped that the National Guard and the Artillery would be able to defend the city for a week at the least. The result had proved that this was a mistaken calculation. The Polish Generals, signed a capitulation, in order to avert from the inhabitants, who have already suffered so much, a still greater misfortune.

According to private accounts, the loss on both sides was much greater than the statements hitherto received make it; twenty thousand killed and wounded are spoken of, one third of whom are Poles. The motions and intentions of the Polish army are still involved in obscurity, and the violent party seem not to have renounced all hope.

The Polish army is stated to be still sixty thousand men, who think themselves able to resist the Russians, especially if the latter should be obliged to leave a garrison of twenty thousand or thirty thousand men in Warsaw."

ENGLAND—THE REFORM BILL.

After a long and a very animated debate during the whole of the night of the 21st, the final question was put at *five o'clock* on the morning of the 22d.

For the question "that this bill do now pass,"	345
Against it,	236
Majority in favour of the bill,	109

A loud cheering followed this announciation.

On the afternoon the Bill was carried up into the House of Lords, where the following proceedings took place.

At a few minutes past 5 o'clock, the Deputy Usher of the Black Rod announced a message from the Commons.

The Lord Chancellor—Call in the Messengers.

The doors were then thrown open, and Lord John Russell entered with the reform bill, and a crowd of the members of the House of Commons rushed in after him. The Lord Chancellor advanced to the bar with the purse in his hand in the usual form, to receive the message.

Instead of retiring from the bar, which is usual in such cases, the Members of the House of Commons preserved their position at the bar.

The LORD CHANCELLOR, holding the bill in his hand, retraced his steps to the woolsack, and communicated to the house the nature of the message of the Commons. His Lordship, however, made the communication with unusual solemnity of tone and manner, and the words of mere form and ceremony, which are repeated upon the bringing up of every bill, and which no one perhaps ever thought of listening to before, where on this occasion, heard with breathless silence.

The bill having been laid upon the table, a long pause ensued, in consequence of the absence of Earl Grey, who however, shortly afterwards entered the House.

EARL GREY said—My Lords, I was not present when the bill for effecting a reform in the representation of the people was brought from the commons. I beg however, now to move that the bill be read a first time. Having made this motion, it will be necessary to fix a day for the second reading of the bill; and in doing this, I have no other wish than to consult the convenience of your Lordships. I think the second reading should be taken sooner than Friday se'nnight, nor later than Monday se'nnight.

The bill was then read a first time, without any observation and ordered for a second reading on Monday week, for which day the Lords were ordered to be summoned.

Earl GREY—If the second reading should be carried—as I have every reason to hope it will be—I trust that there will be no objection to take the committee with as little delay as possible. (Hear, hear, from all parts of the house.)

In moving the second reading of the Reform Bill for Scotland, in the House of Commons on the evening of the 23d of September, the Lord Advocate (Jeffrey) delivered a most able and eloquent speech. The anti-reformers tried their strength by moving an amendment; the result of which, as might have been expected, was another signal defeat by a majority of 115. The question, as far as the Lower House is concerned, is, to all intents and purposes, set at rest."—*New-York Commercial Advertiser.*

Letters to Sept. 10th have been received in London from Portugal. In Lisbon military executions in connection with the late insurrection were going on to a frightful extent.

The following is an extract from a private letter:

"Nothing but the interference of our Government can place things in order here. There is a great gloom throughout the city; even the British flag was lowered this morning at 11 o'clock, on board the British frigate, Despatch corvette, and the two packets in the Tagus, in consequence of the acts committed by this Government.

A cadet, an ensign, and 16 serjeants and soldiers that were concerned in the rising of the 21st ult have been shot to-day at Camp d' Ourique, and 20 more are to share the same fate on Tuesday next, besides 5 civilians who are to be hung at the Caes de Sodre on the same day. There were 101 persons sentenced to death, and whose sentence is to be carried into execution."—*Badger's Messenger.*

FRANCE.

Triumph of the Ministry.

A London paper of Sept. 27th, says: The Paris express in our paper of yesterday communicated the termination of the debates on the conduct of the French Ministry. The debate on their external policy lasted three days—that on home affairs was finished in one. The result has been the approval by the Chamber of Deputies of the system of policy followed by M. Casimir Perier and his colleagues, both in foreign and domestic affairs. This decision, which is regarded as at once a security for the stability of the present French Ministry, and for the maintenance of peace, has given great satisfaction to the moderate party in Paris.—*New-York Observer.*

SECULAR SUMMARY.

Nat Turner Condemned.—It is stated that Nat Turner, the leader of the Southampton insurrection was tried by the Court of that County last Saturday—that the evidence against him was clear—and that he was condemned and sentenced to be executed on Friday, (this day, Nov. 11.) Like other murderers he is to be executed by hanging.—*South. Rel. Tel.*

The trial, in the Mayor's Court, of the persons indicted for the riot, which grew out of the celebration of the anniversary of the Battle of the Boyne, on the 12th of last July, was finished on Saturday. The jury convicted all the defendants except Edward Schooley. The Court passed sentence at once. Britton Evans was condemned to imprisonment for four months with a fine of one hundred dollars; James Carrick, Robert Elliot, and Andrew M'Carren, to one month's imprisonment and twenty dollars fine; Patrick Riley and Patrick Brady, to three months imprisonment and five dollars fine; Hugh Flanagan to the same fine with imprisonment for two months; the others one month's imprisonment and five dollars fine.

The first four were of what is called the Orange party. Mr. Evans is a magistrate of Southwark.

Dr. Wm. B. Horner, for many years *Adjunct*, has been unanimously elected Professor of Anatomy in the University of Pennsylvania, *vice* Dr. Physic, resigned. Dr. Horner is a native of Virginia.

MARRIED,—In this place, on Tuesday last, by the Rev. Littleton Fowler, Mr GEORGE A. ZEUMER, of Louisville, to Miss ANN P. daughter of the late Mann Satterwhite, of this county.

On the same evening, by the Rev. Mr. Marshall, Dr. BENJ. P. DRAKE, to Miss MARTHA ANN VANCE, of Fayette county.

In this town, on Wednesday evening last, by the Rev. J. B. Smith, Mr. GABL. S. SLAUGHTER, of Mercer county, to Miss ELIZA DRAKE, daughter of the late Ab'm S. Drake.

OBITUARY.

For the Western Luminary.

DIED—In Danville, Ky. on the 8th inst. THOMAS KENNON, aged 25 years, a pupil of the Kentucky Asylum for the education of the deaf and dumb. This young man was a resident of the state of Mississippi and had been in the Institution for the deaf and dumb about four years. He was from birth a mute. He had made considerable progress in improvement and knowledge, and by his correct and upright deportment had acquired the respect and esteem of his instructors and companions; and of all connected with the Institution. Like all other persons of this unfortunate class, previous to instruction his mind was shrouded in darkness and ignorance, mental and moral. But so soon as a knowledge of the existence of God and his accountability to him was received, he manifested a deep and uniform interest on the subject of religion; which increased with the increasing light of information. During the last summer, by an intelligent and satisfactory examination, he connected himself with the church of Christ. In his last sickness and death, the influence of piety was strongly manifested in the gentleness and resignation of his behaviour, and in affectionate thankfulness for every attention and service rendered him. He expired in the full possession of his senses and in the most perfect composure, raising his hands and eyes in the attitude of prayer. What a striking testimony to the truth and infinite value of the religion of Jesus Christ, which can thus impart consolation and peace in the hour of death to so unfortunate a being.

Thou art gone to the home of peace and rest,
Thy ransomed soul is free
From its clog of earth, with the good and the blest
In immortality.

The spirit has burst its prison of clay,
And to its source returned;—
For a light had shone, a heav'nly ray,
And on its altar burned.

What if clos'd in silence the lips were seal'd,
Nor voice nor sound express'd;
God looks on the heart, and there revealed
His image is confess'd.

No longer thy chained tongue is mute
To speak his praise and love;—
For thy raptured ear the tones salute
Of seraphim above.

Thou art gone to the land where the *deaf* shall hear,
And where the *dumb* shall speak,
And where bursting on thy ravished ear
The songs of Heav'n shall break.

DIED—In this town, on Tuesday night last Mr. ——FLEMING, at an advanced age.

Advertisements.

☞ The facilities for *advertising* in this paper are equal, if not superior to any other paper in the Western Country. Near *two thousand* copies are disseminated, weekly. Advertisements left at the office, or at A. T. Skillman's Book Store will meet with prompt attention.

SADDLES & SADDLERY
Of almost all Descriptions.

THE Subscriber respectfully returns his thanks to the public for the very liberal patronage he has received from them for the last five years, and now takes pleasure to inform them of his determination in conducting business in future. Believing, as he does, that the times loudly call for business to be done on a systematic plan, that is to say, on a regular profit, and that profit to be found out from the cost of the article manufactured—a manner of doing business that has not been offered to the public in his line before. He has employed, in addition to his former hands, a first rate journeyman by the year, and he having been employed in that way, will not feel disposed to slight his work as job workmen are apt to do when employed for short periods—he served his time with Mr. P. Hedenberg in this place. The subscriber therefore pledges, himself that his work shall be done well and sold very low. Such saddles as he and others now sell for $20 shall be sold for $16, and other saddles in proportion. He will keep on hand a supply of

MIXER'S PATENT SPRING SADDLES.

He solicits a call from all who feel disposed to save 25 per cent. in laying out money in his line and get as good articles. Linsey, Janes, Tow Cloth, and many other articles in trade will be taken the same as cash. I continue at my well known stand, corner of Main and Limestone streets, opposite Postlethwait's Inn.

J. B. JOHNSON.

Lexington, Nov. 20, 1831.—21-tf.

TEMPERANCE TAVERN.
MRS. E. DAVENPORT,

RESPECTFULLY tenders her thanks to the public for the patronage she has received, and wishes to inform them that her splendid Brick-building, on Main-street, in Danville, is still kept open as a house of entertainment, where every accommodation, to render travellers and visiters comfortable, may be had.

No spirituous liquors are hereafter to be retailed or kept in her house. Danville, Oct. 22, 1831.

NEW BOOKS,
CHEAP FOR CASH.

Michael G. Vouce,

HAS just received in addition to his former extensive assortment, a number of new and valable books, viz.

Miscellaneous.

Capt. Hall's Travels in the United States, life of Washington by Bancroft, Beauties of Sterne and Blair, Beauties of Johnson and Burke, Rambler, Spectator, Wreath, Atlantic Souvneir, 1830, Devereaux by the author of Pelham, &c., Richelieu, a tale of France, Waverly, The Spy, The Spy Unmasked, The Prairie, The last of the Mohicans, Red Rover, Moore's Poetical works, Byron's do. do. Shakspear do. do. Scott's do. do. Life of Marion by Weems, do. of Washington by do., do. of Penn do., do. Franklin, do. R. H Lee, do. Buonaparte, Botta's American Revolution, do. History of Italy and Napoleon, Mills' American Chivalry, Robertson's Charles 5th, Robertson's History of America, Tytler's general History, Malte Brun's Universal Geography with large atlas, History of England, do. of France, do. United States, do. America, do. Rome, do. Greece, Blair's Rhetorick, Moral Instructor, Pleasing Companion, Scottish Chiefs, Dun Allan, Death of Abel, Life of Joseph, Arabian Nights, Hudibras, Family Monitor, Mason's Virginia Farrier, Carver's F. do., Elements of Divinity, Biblical Theology, Shuckford's Connections, Prideaux do. Horne on the Scripture, Brown's Bible Dictionary, Jahn's Archaelogy, Upham's Text Book, Butler's Analogy, Brown's Antiquities of the Jews, Josephus, Campbell's Lectures on Church History, Marsh's do. do. do., Milner's Church History, Mosheim's do. do., Hunter's sacred biography, Wesley's Works, Wesley's Sermons, Newton's Works, Buck's Works, do. Theological Dictionary, Cecil's Works, Lowth on Isaiah, Stewart on Hebrews, Beecher's Sermons, Owen on the Spirit, Boston on the Covenants, Bickersteth on prayer, Drew on the Soul, Pocket Bibles a great variety plain and elegantly Gilt, Elegant Pocket Polyglot Bible, London Edition with 6000 References, Family Bibles plain, do. do. Gilt Elegant, Scott's Family Bible, improved edition, Henry's do. do. do.

Law.

Blackstone's Commentaries with notes by Christian, Archbold, and Chitty, Chitty on Pleading, Stevens on do., Evans on do., Saunders on Pleading and Evidence, Chitty on Contracts, Comyn on do., Toler's, Law of Executors, Sugden on Vendors' Achbold's Practice, Coxe's Digest.

Medical.

Cooke's Pathology, Chapman's Therapeutics, Begin's do. Bell's Anatomy, Manual of Cooper's Surgery, Dorsey's do. Armstrong on Typhus, do. Fevers, Dewees on Females, do. on Children, Rush on the mind, Hooper's Medical Dictionary, Paris' Pharmacologia, do. on Diet.

Likewise a general assortment of School Books, Blank Books, and Stationary all of which will be sold lower for cash than they have yet been in Danville.

Danville, November 13 1831.

Colonization Speech.

THE Board of Managers of the Kentucky Colonization Society have obtained the consent of DANIEL MAYES, Esq. to deliver the *Annual Address*, on the 1st day of December, in Frankfort. It is earnestly desired that every Auxiliary Society throughout the state, may be fully represented at the annual meeting of the parent institution.

A general attendance of all who are friendly to African Colonization is requested.

J. T. EDGAR,
Chairman of the Board.

Periodical Publications.

THE publisher of the Saturday Evening Post, Philadelphia, proposes to compile and publish in pamphlet form, a list of all the periodicals in the United States for 1831. He believes that such a work will be valuable as a reference, and of much benefit to merchants and others desirous of advertising, and he respectfully solicits the aid of the craft, in endeavoring to render it as complete as possible.

He desires that one or more numbers of each publication in the Union may be forwarded to him as soon as possible—at least two numbers should be sent, by different mails, to avoid failure from miscarriage. To those who comply with this request, a copy of the work will be forwarded on its completion.

The design of the publisher is not to realize profit, but to afford the public a work which cannot but be of general advantage. The price will therefore, be as low, as the expense of the undertaking will admit.

☞ All publishers of newspapers are requested to insert the above.

HOUSTON SEMINARY.

THE Proprietors of Houston Seminary, having completed their buildings so far as to enable them to commence their establishment on the 21st of November next: think proper to inform the public that this School teaches methodically and according to the most improved plans,

1. A course of common English education;
2. Greek and Latin languages;
3. Mathematicks, Physicks and Chemistry.

In connection with the above subjects will be taught Metaphysicks, Elocution, Logic, Perspective Drawing, &c. also Natural Science, under which is included the classification of the Animal, Vegetable and Mineral Kingdoms. The books used in the mathematical department will consist principally of Francis' compilations and translations from the French, usually known by the name of the Cambridge Course. This School has for its object the production of practical men, and is finely situated 1 1-2 miles S. W. of Paris, in view of the road leading from Paris to Lexington. Boarding can be procured either in Town or near the School. The price of tuition will vary from 12 to 30 dollars per annum, one half payable in advance

LUTHER SMITH, *Teach. of Lan.*
BENJ. MOORE, *Teach. of Math.*
Paris, November 2, 1831. 13-6w.

MACHINE CARDS.

A Superior quality of EASTERN *Machine Cards, Filleting, Comb Plate*, &c. kept constantly on hand by the Subscribers: Any orders left for any particular description of *Cards* can be filled at a short notice. We have also on hand a large stock of

Jack's Superior *Patent Balances.*
Printing Ink, of best quality.
Looking Glass Plates, large and small.
Mahogany, Satin and Rose wood Veneers.
Bagging Eyes, very low.

For sale low for Cash, by

STEPHENS, WINSLOW & STEPHENS,
Main Street, Lexington.
November 2nd, 1831. 13-3m.

MUSIC TYPES.

JUST received, at the Price-Current Office, an entirely new fount of Music Type, consisting of Patent or Diamond Notes. The subscriber is

PREPARED TO PRINT MUSIC BOOKS

on the shortest notice and most reasonable terms. He pledges himself that all work of this description entrusted to him shall be executed in a manner superior to any that has hitherto been done in the western country. Persons disposed to publish collections of Music, may depend upon having their orders promptly executed. JAMES W. PALMER.

Price-Current Office,
Louisville, October, 1831.

Boot and Shoe Making.

THE undersigned returns his thanks to the citizens of Lexington and its vicinity, for the liberal encouragement they have heretofore extended to him and respectfully informs them, that he continues his business at his old stand, on Main Street, nearly opposite Morton's Store. He has on hand a supply of good materials, and will do his work in the best manner, and sell as low as *good work* can be had in the place. GEORGE ADAMS.

Lexington, October 26, 1831. 17—5w.

POETRY.

Church Music.

BY MRS. HEMANS.

"All the train
Sang Hallelujah, as the sound of seas."—Milton.

Again! oh, send those anthem-notes again!
Thro' the arch'd roof in triumph to the sky!
Bid the old tombs give echoes to the strain,
The banners tremble as with victory!

Sing them once more!—they waft my soul away,
High where no shadow of the past is thrown;
No earthly passion, thro' th' exulting lay,
Breathes mournfully one haunting under-tone.

All is of Heaven!—yet wherefore to mine eye,
Gush the quick tears unbidden from their source,
E'en while the waves of that strong harmony,
Sweep with my spirit on their sounding course?

Wherefore must rapture its full tide reveal,
Thus by the signs betokening sorrow's power?
—Oh! is it not, that humbly we may feel
Our nature's limits in its proudest hour!

Clouds.

The mellow Clouds, the mellow Clouds,
That skim along the sky;
Like spirits in their airy shrouds,
Seeking their homes on high;

How oft, in childhood's hour, I've bent
My eyes upon their forms,
Their changing shape, and varying tint,
Portending droughts or storms;

And wept I could not take my flight
Up to those regions fair,
To bask amidst the golden light
Reflected sweetly there.—

But far above the Clouds, and skies,
I feel there is a home,
To which at last my soul will rise,
When God shall bid it come.

Oh! if our eyes could pierce the blue,
Beyond the golden clouds,
And bring the gorgeous realm to view,
That Deity enshrouds,

Would earth upon our brittle thread
Its fastening long retain?
Ah no! the soul its dross would shed,
To haste to yonder plain.

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the Churchman

March of Intellect.

There is nothing against which we would more earnestly caution our readers, (if peradventure they should need the caution,) than against being captivated by the superficial declamation of the sciolists of the day, about "march of intellect," "age of improvement," &c. &c. when applied either directly or by implication, to religious truth. Common sense will tell any man that receives the Bible as the word of God, that nothing less than a second revelation from heaven can add to or improve the first.

In the various branches of secular knowledge, whether relating to mind or matter, a boundless field of improvement is open; and though even here we should censure the spirit that would speak lightly of the wisdom of our forefathers, yet would we rejoice to hear it said of all the generous friends of human advancement in this career,—

His ego nec metas rerum, nec tempora pono;
Imperium sine fine dedi:

But in regard to divine knowledge, the case is reversed. In all that relates to the way of salvation, our knowledge is limited by revelation; and the purest faith is that of the first century, and not of the nineteenth. In this sphere, human improvement is the work of destruction, and new discoveries are discoveries of nothings. And yet, with what wonderful complacency do the coxcombs of the fashionable theology, scribble and prate about the expansion of mind since the days of Paul and Matthew! Daubeny has an anecdote in point. "At an ordination service," he remarks, "which took place at a meeting of dissenters, it was observed, by a minister who was expatiating on the modern improvements in religious knowledge, that the divines of the present day possessed great advantages; for standing, as they must be considered to do, upon the shoulders of the apostles, they could therefore see farther than they did. To which an old minister present, who did not see the subject in the same light, shrewdly replied, 'that the modern divines, it must be allowed, not only saw farther than the apostles did, but also farther, he believed, than ever God saw yet.'" Such presumption were hardly credible, did we not often witness the attempts of these modern Titans to rise above the foundation of Christ and his apostles, and climb to heaven on mountains of their own creation. Judging from the success which has attended the enterprises of our intellectual "new lights," there can be little doubt, that if the figments of their theology should become the popular faith, society would rapidly advance to the very state in which Christianity found it, of learned infidility and vulgar polytheism. From being an orthodox Christian, Dr. Priestly went on improving and discovering, until he brought the Saviour and Redeemer to a level almost with Socrates and Epictetus. An eminent writer of our own country, who is deservedly admired for depth of sentiment and power of language, rather than for intellectual vigor, set out from the same ground, and arrived at the same results. Priestly had a bold mind; and with a lion's leap he sprung from the extreme of orthodoxy to the borders of deism. Channing had a timorous spirit, and he groped along with slow and cautious step, in the way of discovery and improvement, until he discovered *nothing* in every distinctive truth of the Gospel, and improved the work of conversion and sanctification into a very pretty system of virtuous discipline. Give any man the same premise assumed by these illustrious authors; grant him, that is, that reason, and not revelation, is to prescribe the standard of religious truth, and whether he move like a lion or a snail, a man of courage or a coward, he must ultimately come to the same conclusion. Nay, if he go not farther, and sit down in the waste places of the deist, or wander about in the labyrinths of atheism, it is only because he wants courage, or wants breath. If he deny the paramount authority of revelation in any one article in which it is clearly expressed, he must deny it in all; and the principle that leads him to withhold assent from one doctrine of revealed truth, will lead him, if he think consistently, to a rejection of the whole. *As with the priest, so with the people!* For they who talk the most flippantly about private judgment, independence of opinion, &c. are as effectually, though unconsciously, led by authority, as those who, in forming their opinions, are guided, confessedly and in good faith, by the authority of the Church; that is to say, by the common sense of Christendom. The only difference is, that the one class fly off in the orbit of those who, by their eccentric aberrations, have established a claim to originality of genius, while the other yield a reasonable deference to the decisions of the great majority of sound and reflecting men, who have aspired to no such distinction. The one steer their course by the comets, the other by fixed stars.

The late Dr. Rice.

The following resolutions were copied from a manuscript found in the pocket book of the late lamented Dr. Rice. They were intended only, as it appears, for his *own private use*. It is, perhaps, unnecessary to say, in commending them as excellent rules of action to Christians, and especially to Ministers of the Gospel, that they appear altogether worthy of their author. Here are principles of action which correspond with the elevated, uniform and holy standard of character, which he exhibited in self-denying, vigorous, and extended efforts to promote the good of mankind. They accord with the high and holy purposes of his useful life, and they are worthy of his peaceful and triumphant death.—*South. Rel. Tel.*

"*What I resolve that I will endeavor to do.*"

To "keep my body under," and change my physical constitution;—take food for nourishment, and not pleasure,—take no more than is necessary and be indifferent as to the quality; sleep for refreshment and not for indulgence;—harden and subdue my flesh by labor directed to useful purposes;—endeavor to do as much useful labor every day as I can;—dress as cheaply as comports with decency.

2. To use all my property for benevolent purposes; pay every thing I owe as soon as possible; save all that I can by simplicity of living, and by practising self-denial, and give all I can in the exercise of sound decretion to objects of benevolence;—never spare person, property, or reputation, if I can do good; necessary that I should die poor.

3. As to my disposition and conduct towards others;—1st, Endeavor to feel kindly to every one; never indulge anger, envy, jealousy, towards any human being.

2d. Endeavor to speak as I ought, to, and about, every one, aiming in all that I say to promote the comfort and happiness of every one that lives.

3d. Endeavor to act so as to advance, 1st, the present comfort; 2d, the intellectual improvement; and 3d, thepurity and moral good of all my fellowmen.

As to my Creator,—to endeavor, to fix more deeply in my mind all truth that I possibly can discover respecting him; and to *feel, think,* and *act*, in every respect, in correspondence with that truth.

Finally,—When I have done all, to acknowledge that I am nothing, that I deserve nothing, and that my Creator has a right to do with me as seems good to him.

Anecdote of Mr. Evarts.

Mr. Evarts, the late Secretary of the Am. Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, was once, on his return from a visit to the Missionary Stations among the Indians, passing up the Mississippi in a steamboat. Just before Saturday night, he told the captain that it was not his custom to travel on the sabbath, and requested to be left at some convenient village on the banks of the river. The captain was surprised at a request so unusual, and began to reason with Mr. Evarts, and tell him that it was altogether uncertain when another boat would come along. But Mr. Evarts told him he could not travel on the Sabbath. It was soon rumored among the passengers, who were more surprised than the captain had been. They looked upon Mr. Evarts as almost beside himself, and tried to dissuade him from his purpose by telling him that he might stay there a whole fortnight before another boat would come along. "No matter for that," was Mr. Evarts' laconic reply; Providence will take care of me. Duty is mine; consequences I must leave with God." Finding his passenger fixed in his purpose, the captain landed him. On the Sabbath Mr. Evarts conducted a religious meeting in the destitute village at which he stopped; and early Monday morning another steam-boat came along, and brought him to the place of his destination almost as soon as if he had continued in the first boat.—*Journal of Humanity.*

A Sister's Love.

There is no purer feeling kindled upon the altar of human affections, than a sister's pure, uncontaminated love for her brother. It is unlike all other affection; so disconnected with selfish sensuality; so feminine in its developement; so dignified, and yet withal so fond, so devoted. Nothing can alter it, nothing can suppress it. The world may revolve, and its revolutions effect changes in the fortunes, in the character, and in the disposition of her brother, yet if he wants, whose hand will so readily stretch out as that of his sister? and if his character is maligned, whose voice will so readily swell in his advocacy. Next to a mother's unquenchable love, a sister's is pre-eminent. It rests so exclusively on the tie of consanguinity for its sustenance; it is so wholly divested of passion, and springs from such a deep recess in the human bosom, that when a sister once fondly and deeply regards her brother, that affection is blent with her existence, and the lamp that nourishes it expires only with that existence. In all the annals of crime it is considered something anomalous to find the hand of a sister raised in anger against her brother, or her heart nurturing the seeds of hatred, envy, or revenge, in regard to that brother. In all the affections of woman there is a devotedness, and a depth, which cannot be properly appreciated by man. In those regards where the passions are not at all necessary in increasing the strength of the affection, more sincere truth and pure feeling may be expected, than in such as are dependent upon each other for their duration as well as their felicities. A sister's love, in this respect, is peculiarly remarkable. There is no selfish gratification in its outpouring; it lives from the natural impulse; and personal charms are not in the slightest degree necessary to its birth or duration. W.

What is Life?

There is eloquence of thought as well as of language in the following paragraph from Arnott's Elements of Physic:

"The functions by which the animal body assumes foreign matters from around, and converts them into its own substance, is little inviting in some of its details; but taken together is one of the most wonderful subjects which can engage the human attention. It points directly to the curious and yet unanswered question—what is Life? The student of nature may analyze with all his art those minute portions of matter called seeds and ova, which he knows to be the rudiments of future creatures, and the links by which endless generations of living creatures hang to existence; but he cannot disentangle and display apart their mysterious Life! that something under the influence of which each little germ in due time swells out to fill an invisible mould of maturity which determines its forms and proportions. One such substance thus becomes a beauteous rose bush; another a noble oak; a third an eagle, a fourth an elephant—yea, in the same way, out of the rude materials of broken seeds and roots, and leaves of plants, and bits of animals' flesh, is built up the human frame itself, whether of the active male, combining gracefulness with strength, or of the gentler woman, with beauty around her as light. How passing strange that such should be the origin of the human eye, whose glance pierces as if the invisible soul were shot with it—of the lips which pour forth sweetest eloquence—of the larynx, which, by vibrating, fills the surrounding air with music; and more wonderful than all, of that mass shut up within the bony fortress of the skull, whose delicate and curious texture is the abode of the soul, with its reason which contemplates, and its sensibility which delights in these and endless other miracles of creation."

Throwing the Devil Overboard.

The following is an abstract from a letter published in the last New-York Observer, probably written by the Rev. Mr. Brigham, Secretary of the American Bible Society, who is now in France:

We reached Havre on the 1st of August, after a passage of thirty-one days, without any of those severe visitations of Providence, which so often overtake those who go down "to do business in the great waters." There was however, a circumstance in our voyage which gave us for a time some uneasiness, and with the narration of which I will close my present letter.

After we had been a few days at sea, one of the passengers came to me with great secrecy, and told me he was suspicious that measures were in train for taking his life. I was at first astonished and not a little alarmed, as most of the company were strangers to me, and might, for aught I knew, have given just occasion for my informant's suspicions. Soon, however, his suspicions were extented to those whom I knew, and consequently had the effect to make me suspicious of him. He soon began to communicate his fears to others, until the whole ship's company were disturbed by his strange conduct. That the man was drunk, or crazy, or both, became obvious to all, yet no one wished exactly to express their views to him. As his state-room was constantly locked, and as he had intimated to some of the passengers that he was well armed, I resolved that I would have at least a plain conversation with him on the subject of temperance. I asked him directly if he was in the practice of using ardent spirit? He was much agitated and after some hesitancy acknowledged that he did use it. How much have you in your state room? After many a hem, he owned that he started with three gallons of French Brandy, and had used in five days two bottles and a half. I then told him plainly that this was the enemy which was robbing him of his peace, and putting our lives in jeopardy, and that he must consent to part with the foe. He offered at once to put the Brandy at my disposal, which was no sooner done than I threw it, bottle after bottle, into the wide ocean in presence of all on board, drawing as I was able, the character of the foul spirit which was thus cast out. We then persuaded him who had been possessed of the spirit to give up his arms (a brace of postols, two dirks and sword cane) to the captain for safe keeping, and from this time forward all was tranquility and safety to the end of our voyage. Yours, &c. B.

Havre, Aug. 3d, 1831.

From Porter's Health Almanac for 1832.

Health, like wealth, is not properly valued until it is lost. A good constitution, inherited from healthy parents, like hereditary title, makes us presumptuous, and prone to sneer at others less happily endowed. A youth of health and robustness, is, on this account, often succeeded by a period of violent and fatal diseases—or, escaping from these, the decline of life is embittered by low spirits, and dyspepsy in its various forms. A person thus suffering from his own folly, rails against that profession which has more than once saved his life—he becomes the dupe of quacks, and swallows their nostrums, until his death adds another to their list of cures.

When a person sighs without knowing why, is sad amidst the cheerful, pesters the doctor with complaints, which can neither find name nor place; who cannot sleep; or, whose sleeing is a busy dream; who speculates upon the properties of every mouthful of food swallowed—in fine, who is not comfortable either awake or sober—we must direct such a person to exercise freely, and still better, regularly labor in the open air, in order to produce fatigue. Indolence is a malady which neither eloquence nor physic can cure.

Nothing, says an old writer, pesters the body and mind sooner than to be still fed, to eat and ingurgitate beyond all measure, as many do. By overmuch eating, and continual feasts, they stifle nature, and choke up themselves; whereas, had they lived coarsely, or, like galley slaves, been tied to an oar, life might have been happily prolonged many fair years.

The fallacious criterion by which men are disposed to estimate the strength of their constitutions, is the amount of excess and exposure they are able to undergo; but unfortunately these short-sighted beings, who, blest with strength of body and fulness of health, and who voluntarily sacrifice both to the most wanton experiments, are not aware that the effects of excess, and of imprudences, do not become sensible until some time after they are committed; that they imperceptibly creep on, and at length manifest themselves in an unexpected and rapid decay.

Rules for Turkish Doctors and American Quacks.—Never to give advice nor render assistance before getting a fee; never to ask questions of the sick; and never to give intelligible answers to the friends: to fleece the poor of their hard-earnings, in the name of humanity; and to kill, by their nostrums, as evidence of the force of untaught genius, and of the folly of learning.

NEW GOODS.

The subscriber is now receiving and opening a large assortment of

FASHIONABLE GOODS,

Selected with care for this market from the latest arrivals at the Eastern Cities. Among the articles received are—

SUPER black, blue, brown, olive, drab and grey mixed *Cloths and Cassimeres;*
Super light and dark grey mixed *Satinets;*
Do. blue and blue mixed do;
Premium grey and gold mixed do;
Revolution mixed and Clay premium do;
Flannels, Blankets and Baizes, assorted;
Ratinets and Bombazets, do;
Extra super black, brown, green, plumb and fawn 6-4 French Merino Cloths;
Black, blue, brown, green, scarlet, plumb, crimson and other colored Circassian and English Merino Cloths;
Black, brown, green and lead colored Norwich Crapes and Lustres;
Black and blue-black Italian Lustring;
Black Gros de Swiss figured, changeable, and a great variety of other *Silks;*
Black, white and other coloured Satins;
A large assortment of Prints and Calicoes;
An extensive assortment of Domestic Cottons, Tickings, &c. &c. &c.
Jaconet, Cambric, Swiss and Book Muslins;
Wide and narrow white and black Bobbinet Lace and Bobbinet Veils;
An elegant assortment of Merino Scarfs and Shawls;
A great variety of Merino, Barege, Cashmere and other Handkerchiefs;
A great variety of Silk and Valencia Vestings;
An elegant assortment of fashionable Ribbons;
A large assortment of Gentlemen's and Boy's Sea Otter, South Sea Otter, South Sea Seal, and other Seal-skin Opera and Round Topped *CAPS;*
Men's and Boys' Cloth Opera do.
Do. do. Fur Hats;
Misses' and Children's Chincilla, Sea Otter and Fancy Caps;
Ladies' and Misses' fine Straw and Open work Dunstable Bonnets;
2,500 pairs Ladies' Men's Boy's & Children's SHOES and BOOTS of all descriptions;
A constant supply of Philadelphia Calf Skins;

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

Hardware & Cutlery;

Queensware, Glassware and China.

ALSO—A VERY GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

GROCERIES.

His stand being an eligible one, in the neighborhood of the "*Cheap Store opposite the Court-house Door*," and contiguous to the house that has "*Merchandize bought principally at the New-York Auctions, which will enable them, as usual, to sell good bargains;*" Likewise between where they have "*Great Attractions,*" and where they have "*An endless Variety:*" Being thus situated in the centre of business, and determined not to be undersold, he believes he must receive a part of the public patronage, and "*modestly*" invites purchasers to give him a call.

JOSEPH H. HERVEY.
Lexington, Nov. 2, 1831. 18-tf.

New Fall and Winter GOODS FOR 1831.

JAMES G. M'KINNEY & CO.

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and customers, that they are now receiving and opening their first supply of FALL AND WINTER MERCHANDIZE, bought principally at the New-York Auctions, which will enable them, AS USUAL, to sell as good bargains as any other house in the Western country. The assortment is general, and of the NEWEST STYLE.

Consisting in part of the following articles:
Super West of England blue, black, brown, olive, gray, mulberry and drab Cloths;
Medium and low priced Cloths,
Super Cassimeres, assorted colors and qualities,
A large lot of Sattinetts,
White, red, and yellow Flannels,
Rose and point Blankets,
Green and white Mackinaw do.
Scarlet, green and yellow Moreens,
French and English Merinos,
Silk, Valencia and Velvet Vestings,
Bombazine, Bombazett and Circassians,
French, English and Domestic Prints,
Do. do. do. Ginghams,
Ladies' silk, worsted and cotton Hose,
8 4 and 10 4 damask and Irish Russian Diaper,
70 pieces very superior Colerain Linen,
Elegant plain and figured Silks, some of which are entirely new style,
10 pieces super Italian Lustring,
Thread and bobinet Laces and Edgings,
Long and square white, black & scarlet Merino shawls,
Lace Veils, Shawls and Handkerchiefs,
Splendid French worked Spencers,
Capes, Pelerines and Chemizettes,
Crape Shawls, different sizes,
Bonfanties, a neat and fashionable article for the neck,
A large and beautiful lot of Bonnet and Belt Ribbons,
Carpetings, Rugs, brass and wire Fenders,
Andirons and Shovels and tongs,
Pier and Mantle Glasses,
Toilet and Swing do.
A large lot of very superior Cutlery,
300 pieces handsome Wall Paper,
Plain and carved Combs,
Muslin Robes and Corsetts,
Ladies' Cravats, Gaiters and Burks,
Braids and Curls,
Artificial Flowers and Wreaths,
China and Silver Head Ornaments,
Ladies' and Misses' Shoes,
Do. do. Boots,
Gentlemen's Boots and Hats,

A FEW EXCELLENT SHOT GUNS.

ALSO A VERY EXTENSIVE STOCK OF

Groceries, &c.

☞ Purchasers of goods are invited to call and examine for themselves.
Lexington, Oct. 26, 1831. 17-tf

SIGN PAINTING,

AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE, IN THE NEATEST MANNER, AND ON MODERATE TERMS.

N. B. Bagging Shuttles of a superior quality.

JOHN JONES,
High Street, Lexington.

Christian Almanac for 1832.

JUST received at SKILLMANS' Book Store, and for sale by the gross, dozen, or single copy, *The Kentucky Christian Almanac for* 1832. Merchants and others who buy to sell again will be furnished very cheap.

Also, a general assortment of Books for sale as above, very low for Cash.
Lexington, October 12, 1831. 15-tf.

TEMPERANCE TAVERN.

FOR the satisfaction and information of those that have patronized my house heretofore as a house of entertainment, and also that those who may think of calling on me in future may not be disappointed, I take this method of informing the public that I no longer keep in my house, as a beverage, any description of ardent spirits, as I do conscientiously consider the use of them not only unnecessary, but injurious, to the social, civil, and religious interests of the human family, both as it respects their temporal and eternal interests. G. H. BRISCOE.
Mercer County, Ky. Oct. 10, 1831. 15-tf

Calvinistic Magazine.

THE four first volumes of the Calvinistic Magazine, can be had at the Book Store of A. T. SKILLMAN. Price $1 per vol. to those who take all the four volumes. $1 25 to those who take a single volume. Lex. Oct. 12, 1831. 15-tf.

MERCHANT TAILORS'

FASHIONABLE STORE.

Williams & Wilson,

HAVE just received from the Eastward, in addition to their former stock, a splendid assortment of Fall and Winter goods, consisting of

London Blue, Black, Olive, Green, Brown, Claret, Mulberry, Gray, Drab, &c. Fancy coloured Cassimeres of various descriptions; New style Lyons' cut figured silk velvet vestings; Fancy silk vestings of various descriptions; fashionable, plain, and fancy cravats, gloves, &c., Fancy silk pocket handkerchiefs, suspenders, stocks, shirt collars, &c.

All of which they will sell low for cash. They pledge themselves that their work shall be executed in a manner not inferior to any in the United States. They return their thanks to their friends for their liberal patronage, and earnestly solicit them to call and examine for themselves All orders from a distance will be thankfully received and promptly attended to. Paris, London, New York, and Philadelphia Fashions just received. Employers wishing to obtain A. F. Saguezs' patent system of cutting, from New York, or report of Fashions, can obtain it of us as we are his Agents.

N. B. To journeymen the highest prices will be given.
Lexington, Sept. 20, 1831. 12-tf.

NEW GOODS.

THE subscriber is now opening at his Store in Lexington opposite the Court-house, a very extensive stock of

MERCHANDIZE;

To which he invites the attention of his friends and the public in general. His Goods were selected by himself, from the latest arrivals in *Philadelphia*, and consist of the most desirable style for the present and coming seasons. The goods were purchased on good terms, and he pledges himself to afford *great* inducements to purchasers, as he will not be undersold by any house in Lexington.

Approved country produce and cash taken in exchange for goods. G. CHRISTY.
Lexington September, 7 1831. 10-tf.

A FEMALE SCHOOL

HAS been opened under the superintendence of the subscriber, in the house adjoining the first Presbyterian Church So much of my Philosophical and Chemical apparatus, as may be necessary, together with Globes and Maps, will be taken into the School. All the useful parts of a complete education will be taught Tuition $35 per year for all the classes except such as are simply taught reading, writing, geography and arithmetic; for those tuition will be $25. Stationary will be an extra charge. Payment to be made quarterly

JAMES BLYTHE.
Lexington, April 4th, 1831. 40-tf.

FEMALE ACADEMY

OF DANVILLE KENTUCKY.

I WILL re-open my Academy for females, at Danville, on the first Monday in November 1831. The course of instruction will include all the useful branches taught in any similar Institution in the country.

A Library, a Philosophical and Chemical Apparatus will be attached to the School for the use of the pupils; and familiar Lectures delivered in connection with recitations on Natural Philosophy and Astronomy, also on Botany, Belles Lettres and Mental Philosophy.

Besides the above studies, will be taught in the school, Orthography, Elocution, Grammar, Chirography, Composition (oral and written) Arithmetic, Ancient and Modern Geography, with the use of the Globes and Maps; History, sacred and profane, Natural History, Natural Theology, and Evidences of Christianity, Study of the Bible, Moral Philosophy Logic, &c. &c.

The methods of instruction will not merely require the laborious exercise of the memory, but will be calculated to impart quickness, vigour, and a habit of reflection to the minds of the pupils. The discipline of the School shall be strict, yet accompanied with paternal and affectionate gentleness, so as to render the acquisition of knowledge pleasant to all the scholars who possess a thirst for improvement.

All extravagance in dress &c. idle visiting, and associating with young gentlemen, shall be strictly prohibited. Particular, diligent and persevering efforts shall be made for the various intellectual and moral improvement of the pupils; and for fitting them to fill with dignified propriety and usefulness, the important spheres in *real* life, assigned them by their Creator.

JAMES K. BURCH.
Danville, Ky. August 31st, 1831. 9-tf.

DR. D. J. AYRES,

HAVING united with DR. J. TODD, *late of Fayette County*, in the practice of

Medicine, &c.

They jointly offer their professional services to the citizens of Danville and the adjacent country. They may be found the place formerly occupied by the late Dr. E. M'DOWELL immediately opposite the Market House.
Danville, August 31st, 1831. 9-tf.

TEMPERANCE TAVERN,

HARRODSBURGH, KY.

THOMAS Q. ROBERTS, Superintends a House of entertainment, in Harrodsburgh, at the sign of the American Eagle. He takes this method of informing his friends and the friends of Temperance in general, that he conducts his establishment on the principle of total abstinence from the use of Ardent Spirits, and shall be grateful for a share of their patronage. His house is commodious, and every attention shall be given for the accommodation of his guests.
August, 1831.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber is now receiving and opening, direct from Philadelphia, a large and splendid assortment of

New Goods;

Selected by himself, from the latest eastern arrivals. All of which will be sold as low for

Cash, Linen, Feathers and Wool,

as they can be afforded. His friends and customers are respectfully invited to call and examine his goods.

THOS. C. OREAR.

N. B.—*White Lead, by the single keg or quantity, for sale*
Lexington, Ky. May 11, 1830. 45-tf.

THE WESTERN LUMINARY.

TERMS.

Two Dollars and Fifty Cents per annum, payable within the year,—or *Two Dollars*, if paid in advance, or within the first six months.

☞ Arrearages must be paid before the paper can be discontinued.

☞ Persons procuring five new subscribers, and paying for them in advance, shall be entitled to a sixth copy gratis.

☞ All communications must be post paid, except letters from Agents remitting subscriptions.

☞ All Postmasters, who are so obliging as to act as Agents shall have the paper sent to them without charge.

☞ Advertisements inserted at the usual rates.